

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Makes Home Baking Easy

With minimum trouble and cost biscuit, cake and pastry are made fresh, clean and greatly superior to the ready-made, dry, found-in-the-shop variety, and danger of alum food is avoided.

Town and County News

Cecil Lashlee, of Camden, spent Sunday and Monday here.

Russell Townes has been visiting his mother, Mrs. H. C. Townes.

Ethan Cox and wife, of Hollow Rock, spent Monday here.

Knox Elam, of Greenfield, was a Sunday visitor in Huntingdon.

Nathan Traywick, of Oklahoma, spent Saturday here.

Miss Avie Mizell, of Hollow Rock, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Lucian Spellings and children, of Hazel, Ky., visited Mrs. S. J. Chambers this week.

Will Hall and two children, of Nashville, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hall.

Mrs. Dr. Atkinson, of Markel, Texas, was the guest of Mrs. W. N. Enoch Saturday of last week.

Miss Lydia Sehorn, of Nashville, is the guest of Mrs. M. F. Priest.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Priest entertained with a dance Friday night of last week.

Miss Ruth Hailey, of McMoresville, is the guest of Mrs. W. E. Hailey this week.

Miss Irene Overton, of Dresden, is visiting Misses Mary and Ida Leach.

Miss Verda Tosh, of Greenfield, spent a couple of days last week the guest of Mrs. J. F. Neely.

George A. Haff, of Tels City, Indiana, is here visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Turton.

Miss Martha Bomar spent Sunday and Monday with homefolks in Trezevant.

Mrs. W. H. Johnson left Monday morning for Arkadelphia, Ark., to visit her son, Percy.

Miss Ruth Carter, of McKenzie, spent Friday of last week with Miss Lalla Carter.

Mrs. Andrew Atkisson and children, of Markel, Texas, are visiting her brother, Frank Orr, in the Twelfth district.

Miss Lela Perry, of Chapel Hill community, is visiting Miss Gertie Sedberry and attending the closing exercises of the I. T. S.

Rev. Cleanth Brooks, of Memphis, spent a part of Monday and Tuesday here with his wife, who is stopping at W. L. Noell's.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Lusky was called to Nashville Monday morning by the death of Mrs. Lusky's sister-in-law, Mrs. Kornman.

Judge Moody, of Waverly, visited T. W. Stacy and family the latter part of last week. Judge Moody is the father-in-law of Mrs. Hester Stacy Moody.

Miss Verna Scruggs, of Gibson Station, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Bruce Cooper, and attending the commencement exercises of the I. T. S.

Mrs. W. E. Downing, of Scottsville, Ky., arrived in town Saturday night to make a few weeks visit with her daughter, Mrs. T. M. Harwell.

J. Sam Parnell and family arrived home Sunday night from San Antonio, Texas, where they spent several months for the benefit of their son, Albert's health. All enjoyed the trip and are glad to be at home.—McKenzie Banner.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Nathan Traywick, a successful young lawyer of Oklahoma, who was reared in Carroll county. The bride-to-be is Miss Hattie Estelle Leland, of Water Valley, Miss. The marriage is to occur May 22, at the home of the bride's brother, Barron E. Leland.

The confederate re-union at Macon, Ga., last week was a brilliant success. Only one thing appeared to mar the happiness of the old boys who wore the gray and that was the many evidences of the thinning out of the ranks and the stern fact that only a few more years at best and the re-unions have to cease as they would all be camping on the battle-fields of the great beyond.

Mat Skeen, a former citizen of this county, but now a resident of the great state of Texas, was in Huntingdon last week and spent a day or so here with friends. Mr. Skeen was reared in the Twenty-third district but several years ago left for the west and we understand has been very successful in accumulating a large amount of this world's goods. Mr. Skeen was on his way to the Sociological convention at Nashville, and was going from the convention to New York and from there to Europe to spend the summer.

CRIES TO GET ITS OWN WAY

Child Soon Learns to Know the Effect of Tears on Mother, Declares an Authority.

A mother can seldom withstand the tears of her baby, especially if it is her first baby. And yet the fear that babies' will cry, or the mother's softness of heart, accounts for much of the over-indulgence of children. As soon as a child finds out that a mother is perfectly willing for him to cry if he likes, and as long as he likes, and that it doesn't disturb her in the least, but she just sits complacently (outwardly!) by and reads or sews, crying loses its virtue and life from that lesson on grows decidedly more unsavory. For most of the crying of a young child is done deliberately because the child soon finds out that it is the way to get what it wants. "I know it is wrong to give in to my child when he cries," said a mother recently, "but I do it for the sake of the neighbors." This feeling for the neighbors is penny wise, pound foolish. In the first place anyone who lives near babies expects to hear them cry more or less, because all babies cry. But no baby cries so much as the one whose mother is so afraid of his crying that she is always trying to prevent it. Hard-hearted it may sound, but the common sense fact remains nevertheless that the crying of a young child shall have no weight whatever in his management, except as a symptom. In itself crying is not serious; on the contrary, it is healthful. A mother must decide whether the crying is a symptom of pain, weariness or of temper. But having decided that, she must treat the pain, the weariness or the temper, but never the crying itself.—Ladies' Home Journal.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THAT MOST WONDERFUL BABY

Surely Young Mother Had Good Reason to Be Proud of Her Remarkable Offspring.

It takes a baby to appreciate a baby—or a mother. A writer recounts the conversation between the mother of a very new baby and a caller who had professed a somewhat academic interest in the infant. It was immediately brought forth for inspection. "You know," she exclaimed, "every mother thinks her baby is the best in the world, but mine just proves it." "What does he do?" "Everything." "Does he walk?" "Walk! Why, he's only six weeks old! But just let me hold him in my arms, and see how perfectly he executes the Highland fling." "Er—can he say 'mamma'?" "Oh, no. But he can imitate a steam engine." "How?" "He puffs out his little cheeks, so, and says 'Oo! Oo!'" "Can he—er—crawl?" "You silly man! Of course not; he's much too young." "What else can he do?" "Now, you watch him as I take him up in my arms. See how he smiles at me, and notice how intelligently he breathes!"

ALL FOND OF FINE APPAREL

Soberness of Costume Not a Marked Trait With the Men Who Helped Make Nation.

John Hancock, thin in person, six feet in stature, was very fond of ornamental dress. He wore a wig when abroad, and a cap when at home. A man who visited Hancock one day at noon, in June, 1782, describes him as dressed in a red velvet cap lined with fine white linen, which was turned up two or three inches over the lower edge of the velvet; a blue damask gown lined with silk; a white silk stock; a white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, white silk stockings and red morocco slippers.

Washington, at his reception in Philadelphia, was dressed in black velvet; his hair was powdered and gathered behind in a large silk bag. His hands were incased in yellow gloves; he held a cocked hat with a cockade on it and its edges adorned with a black feather. He wore knee and shoe buckles, and at his left hip appeared a long sword in a polished white leather scabbard, with a polished steel hilt.

John Adams, on the day of his inauguration, was dressed in a full suit of pearl-covered broadcloth, and his hair was powdered. Chief Justice Dana of Massachusetts used to wear in winter a white corduroy surtout, lined with fur, and held his hands in a large muff. The justices of the supreme court of Massachusetts wore, until the year 1793, robes of scarlet, faced with black velvet in winter, and black silk gowns in summer. At the beginning of the last century powder for the hair became unfashionable, tying up the hair was abandoned, colored garments went out of use, buckles disappeared and knee breeches gave place to trousers.—New York Press.

Helps a Judge in Bad Fix.

Justice Eli Cherry, of Gillis Mills, Tenn., was plainly worried. A bad sore on his leg had baffled several doctors and long resisted all remedies. "I thought it was a cancer," he wrote. "At last I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and was completely cured." Cures burns, boils, ulcers, cuts, bruises and piles. 25c at Patrick Drug Co.

Cheapest accident insurance—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. For burns, scalds, cuts and emergencies. All druggists sell it. 25c and 50c.

HAVE PRIVILEGE OF CREATION

Consolation for Women Who Do Not Enjoy All the Advantages They See Others Have.

Women are taught very wrongly about love. They are allowed to read love stories at a tender age and form a totally false notion of love.

They see themselves as charmers at a very early age. They begin trying to captivate, to charm, to ensnare the opposite sex, before they are out of the nursery. They live and die—many, many of them—without ever in the least understanding the truth about love or, in fact, about anything else.

Women are very envious by nature. There seems to be plenty of justification in this one way you look at it. Why should one woman have luxury, ease, travel, society and fine clothes and another woman have only toil and loneliness and privation?

This is a useless question. We cannot explain the inequalities of life, but there is an answer to the woman who asks this question. It is this: The more barren the field the greater the privilege of creation. You have a chance to see what you can find by the way of joy and beauty; you have an opportunity to create your own atmosphere and it can be a very lovely one if you learn the secret of making it so.—Pittsburg Leader.

A Texas Wonder.

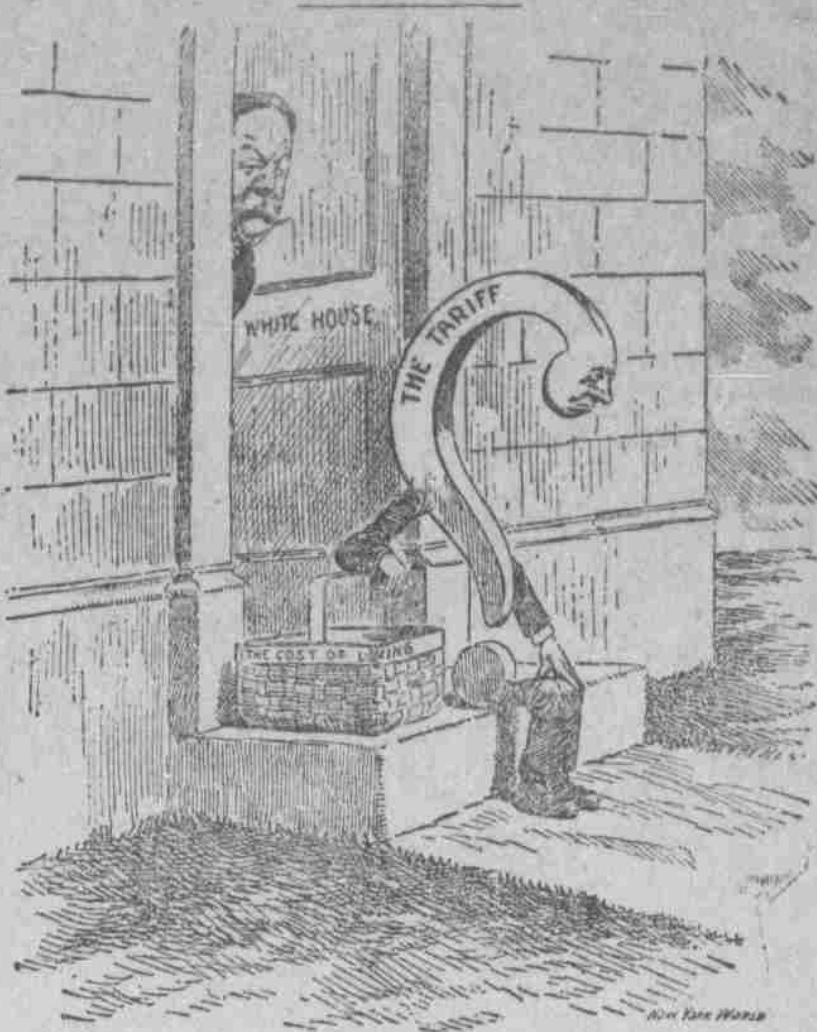
The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder trouble, removes gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame back, rheumatism, and all irregularity of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for Tennessee testimonials, Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926, Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by all druggists.

Meat Packing Plants.

The farmers of this country own and operate 16 big meat packing plants. The members of the Farmers' union in the south own and operate 5,600 manufacturing plants of various kinds and the American Society of Equity owns 4,300. The growth of these co-operative plants is the most hopeful sign for the American farmer.

For any ichiness of the skin, for skin rashes, chap, pimples, etc., try Doan's Ointment. 50c at all drug stores.

A PERSISTENT CALLER.



"FORGETS" THE FACTS

ROB LABOR AND THE PUBLIC

Recent Happenings Have Shed Light on the Operations of the Cotton Manufacturers.

ARGUMENT OF STEEL TRUST COUNCIL WILL NOT DECEIVE.

Attempt to Make Bogy Out of Magdalena Bay is in Order to Get Battleship Appropriation Through Congress.

Concerning the dwindling of the report about a Japanese naval base on Magdalena Bay to the reality of a fishing concession to a Japanese private enterprise we are surprised to find the Philadelphia Press committing itself to a reductio ad absurdum of the whole business as follows:

"But the United States cannot, in these matters, permit any concession to be made, however harmless in appearance, however justifiably commercially, and however completely within the national power and policy of any of the American republics it may be, which can in time on occasion be turned into a foreign naval station, Japanese or other. On this point the policy of this republic has been fixed irrevocably for a century, since President Jefferson wrote his familiar letter to James Madison declaring that the United States could not permit any European power to acquire Cuba or to secure any island in the Gulf or Caribbean sea."

This is first calculated to evoke inquiries whether naval stations are so light and ephemeral things that they can be evolved at short notice out of fish warehouses in harbors so inconsiderable as to be unknown. If so, the entire argument for naval preparation is punctured, since that has been based on the assertion that it is a work of time to create naval stations and to equip and supply them effectively. As a matter of fact, the fishing concession would be of less use to Japanese for naval purposes than the franchise for a railroad in the United States owned by British stockholders would be to the British government.

The assertion that the settled policy of the United States is to forbid such grants is far from correct. What Jefferson's letter to Madison declared against was the acquisition of sovereignty over American territory. As a matter of fact, at least one European government has held a fishing concession on the Atlantic coast for a century. And at the very time that the United States was ordering the French out of Mexico for infringement of the Monroe doctrine it made no objection whatever to the French fishing rights in Canadian waters.

The strenuous effort to get a battleship appropriation through congress had better confine itself within the limits of fact.—Washington Herald.

Roosevelt Then and Now. John M. Harlan of Illinois, in speaking against the third term and the third term, said that Mr. Roosevelt had once charged the people of Illinois with being unfitted to be entrusted with self-government. This raised a hubbub and the statement was challenged. Whereupon Mr. Harlan read from Mr. Roosevelt's essay, "American Ideals," this: "If the government generally got into the hands of such men as Altgeld the republic would go to pieces, for the election of such men shows that the people electing them are unfit to be entrusted with self-government." It is awkward for a man who changes his point of view every few minutes to have a record.

Points to Democratic Success. One very significant fact in connection with the Illinois primary is the much larger percentage of Democrats than Republicans who went to the polls. It is always the man who votes who carries elections, and one Republican out of three is too busy or sick to vote this year.

"Let the people rule," says Colonel Roosevelt. He reminds us of the thirteenth emporium proprietor who says: "Give 'em the best cigar in the house," and holds up five fingers.

Recent industrial disturbances throughout New England disclosed a wage scale very much lower than the public realized. Of the 350,000 operatives, fully 250,000 were earning from \$6 to \$10 a week, 75,000 from \$10 to \$15 a week, and 25,000, including overseers and foremen, from \$15 to \$25 a week. This wage scale compared to that obtaining 20 years ago shows a reduction of more than 100 per cent, while the cost of living has increased 47 per cent. New England cotton mill wages were not living wages, and, even with the ten per cent. increase, are not living wages.

The most valuable contribution to the discussion of cotton mill wages is the report of the tariff board on the cotton schedule of the tariff law, and just made public. That report shows that New England cotton mills and, in fact, cotton mills throughout this country, are today paying lower wages than are paid in England or any European country; while the cost to the consumer of some grades of goods produced, is 100 per cent. more than for similar goods manufactured abroad. This means, if it means anything, that cotton manufacturers have employed the tariff to rob both their employees and the public. The cotton manufacturers are thus responsible for the absence of a living wage in the cotton industry.

The remedy for this situation is that the cotton schedule be revised by lowering some duties and abolishing others.

SOLILOQUY OF ONE TUMBO

Being the Private Thoughts of a Gentleman Just Now Somewhat Prominent.

Years ago I said I'd never for a third term make endeavor; that was when I reeked of virtue and my conscience was on edge; and it beats by comprehension why there's so much public tension over such a trifling matter as a little broken pledge. Oh, your Harry, Dick and Thomas seem to look upon a promise as a thing that's almost sacred, but that view is quite absurd; for men of low condition; one who stands in my position is superior to morals, and may break his pledged word. By the highways and the hedges let the rabble keep their pledges—honesty's a splendid system for the common class of skates; but my promise doesn't matter when I hear the frenzied clatter, when I hear the loud kyoodle of the Seven Magistrates. What's the use of being Tumbo, famous as was Barnum's Jumbo, if I'm bound by superstitions of the stern, old-fashioned kind? What's the use of being Teddy if conservative and steady mossbacks with a narrow vision roast me when I change my mind? I am loaded down with laurels, and I do not care for morals, and I make my own commandments, make them as I go along; and whatever I say is proper; mine to choose 'twixt truth and whopper, I am in the right forever, and the other fellow's wrong.—Walt Mason, in Harper's Weekly.

Stirring Up the Animals. If the people do not tender Mr. Roosevelt that nomination they must be prepared to be called oligarchs, aristocrats, plutocrats, bosses and so on.—New York World.

"We slugged them over the ropes" is Mr. Roosevelt's fine comment upon the Illinois primary. When "they" slugged him over the ropes he hollered fraud.

Good Reason for Popularity. President Taft's civil service reform has the merit of being the most popular with practical politicians and jobholders that was ever devised, because there is no possibility of putting it into effect and his recommendations are obviously intended to hurt nobody.

Judge Gaines

This fine registered stallion is a beautiful bay with blaze and four white feet, black mane and tail, four years old, sixteen hands high, weight 1,200 pounds.



PEDIGREE—Judge Gaines' sire is Duluth King 3173, he by King Duluth 29; and he by King Duluth 79. Duluth King's dam is Cate 4497, she by Telephone 309. Judge Gaines' dam is Patsy Gaines 4031, she by Brown Pat 1500. His second dam is Miss Gaines 1318. She by Treble Denmark 2. Parties desiring to trace pedigree further can see his official certificate of registration by calling on me.

Judge Gaines will make the present season at my barn two miles West of Huntingdon. TERMS—\$10.00 to insure.

Also my big Starlight jack will make the season at the same place. TERMS—\$8.00 to insure. All care taken to prevent accident but not liable should any occur.

Thanking you for past favors, I solicit a continuance of same.

W. N. WARD

Phone No. 33V. Route 6, Huntingdon, Tenn.